Isolation and characterization of a conjugative plasmid from 
Legionella pneumophila

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The conjugative properties of an indigenous 85 MDa plasmid (designated pCH1) from Legionella pneumophila were studied. To determine if pCH1 was transmissible by conjugation, mating experiments were performed between legionellae that harboured pCH1 and several plasmid-less recipients. Plasmid transfer was monitored by colony hybridization, using a cloned 21.0 kb SalI restriction fragment from pCH1 as a probe. The results from these experiments showed that pCH1 could be conjugatively transferred into several strains of L. pneumophila serogroup 1 but not into strain Bloomington-2 (serogroup 3) or Escherichia coli. Southern hybridization experiments in which pCH1 DNA was used as a probe showed that pCH1 does not share homology with other indigenous L. pneumophila plasmids. There was no detectable DNA homology between pCH1 and L. pneumophila chromosomal DNA. Additional mating experiments revealed that pCH1 was unable to mobilize the L. pneumophila chromosome. The conjugative transfer of pCH1 into plasmid-less avirulent or virulent serogroup 1 strains did not alter the intracellular growth characteristics of these strains in U937 cells, a human-monocyte-like cell line, or in the amoeba Hartmannella vermiformis. These results suggest that pCH1 does not contribute to the ability of L. pneumophila to enter or grow within eukaryotic cells.

Introduction

Legionella pneumophila, the causative agent of Legionnaires' disease, is a facultative intracellular pathogen capable of entering and multiplying in cultured animal cells (Dreyfus, 1987; Pearlman et al., 1988), free-living amoebae (Fields et al., 1986; Holden et al., 1984; Rowbotham, 1986; Newsome et al., 1985) and human mononuclear phagocytes (Horwitz & Silverstein, 1980). At the present time, little is known about the bacterial factors that promote the intracellular lifestyle of this organism.

Plasmids have been reported to carry genes that contribute to the virulence of a variety of Gram-negative intracellular pathogens including Yersinia spp. (Bengurion & Shafferman, 1981; Portnoy et al., 1981, 1984), Shigella spp. (Maugeux & Sansonetti, 1988) and Salmonella spp. (Gulig, 1990). Several groups have identified plasmids in both clinical and environmental isolates of L. pneumophila (Johnson & Schalla, 1982; Knudson & Mikesell, 1980; Maher et al., 1983; Mikesell et al., 1981). Early work indicated that the plasmids ranged in size from 23-85 MDa and did not confer an identifiable phenotype on strains that harboured them (Johnson & Schalla, 1982; Maher et al., 1983). Despite the presence of these plasmids in L. pneumophila, their contribution to the ability of L. pneumophila to enter and grow within eukaryotic cells has never been evaluated.

Previous work from this laboratory (Mintz & Shuman, 1988) using broad host range IncP and IncQ plasmids showed that conjugation is possible in L. pneumophila. This finding, along with the identification of an 85 MDa plasmid in numerous L. pneumophila serogroup 1 clinical and environmental isolates (Schalla & Johnson, 1982; Maher et al., 1983) suggested that certain indigenous L. pneumophila plasmids may be transmissible by conjugation.

In the present study, we evaluated the conjugative and virulence properties of an 85 MDa plasmid (designated pCH1) from L. pneumophila. Our results demonstrate that pCH1 is self-transmissible by conjugation among serogroup 1 isolates of L. pneumophila. Also, pCH1 does

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Abbreviation: mAb, monoclonal antibody.
not contribute to the ability of *L. pneumophila* to enter or grow within eukaryotic cells.

**Methods**

_Bacterial strains and growth media._ The bacterial strains used in this study are listed in Table 1. _L. pneumophila_ was routinely grown in Alumina Yeast Extract (AYE) broth and on ACES-buffered Charcoal Yeast Extract (ABCYE) agar plates at 37°C as previously described (Mintz & Shuman, 1988). Strains of _Escherichia coli_ were grown at 37°C on L-agar or in L-broth. When necessary, the following antibiotic concentrations were used: streptomycin (Sm), 50 μg ml⁻¹; rifampicin (Rif), 20 μg ml⁻¹; kanamycin (Km), 25 μg ml⁻¹; ampicillin (Ap), 50 μg ml⁻¹ and tetracycline (Tc), 10 μg ml⁻¹.

_Isolation and analysis of plasmid DNA._ Plasmid DNA was isolated from _L. pneumophila_ using the rapid method of Kado & Liu (1981) or the alkaline lysis protocol of Birnboim & Doly (1979). In some experiments, chromosomal DNA was removed from plasmid-containing lysates by centrifugation through ethidium bromide/CaCl₂ gradients (Maniatis et al. 1982). Plasmid DNA prepared by the Kado & Liu method was not cut by restriction endonucleases so plasmid DNA isolated by the Birnboim & Doly method was used for restriction endonuclease analysis in this investigation. Plasmid DNA and restriction enzyme digestions of plasmid DNA were analysed by horizontal agarose gel electrophoresis using 0.4% and 0.7% agarose (Bio-Rad) gels.

_Cloning of pCH1 DNA._ CsCl-purified pCH1 DNA was digested with the restriction enzyme SalI (Promega), ligated with SalI-cleaved, alkaline-phosphatase-treated pBR322 DNA and transformed into CaCl₂-treated _E. coli_ DH5α. Transformants were selected on L-agar supplemented with ampicillin and putative recombinants were identified by their Ap⁻/Te⁺ phenotypes. The presence of pCH1 sequences in recombinant plasmids was confirmed by Southern hybridization using 3²P-labelled pCH1 DNA as a probe.

_Mating experiments._ Donor strain CH-1 (which harbours pCH1 and contains no antibiotic-resistance markers) and antibiotic-resistant plasmidless recipients were grown to early exponential phase in AYE broth at 37°C. Equal numbers of donors and recipients were incubated together on non-selective ABCYE plates at 37°C for 18 h as described by Mintz & Schuman (1988). After incubation, cells were removed from the plates, serially diluted in M63 salts buffer (Silhavy et al., 1984) and spread onto ABCYE agar plates that contained appropriate antibiotics (Sm, Rif or Km) to counterselect the donor strain CH-1. In some matings, strains that contained two or more drug markers were used as recipients. In these experiments, ABCYE agar plates that contained appropriate antibiotics (Sm, Rif or Km) to counterselect the donor strain CH-1. In some matings, strains that contained two or more drug markers were used as recipients. In these experiments, ABCYE agar plates that contained appropriate antibiotics (Sm, Rif or Km) to counterselect the donor strain CH-1.

**Table 1. Bacterial strains**

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<th>Relevant characteristics</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<td>L. pneumophila</td>
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<td>Plasmid-less</td>
<td>H. Horwitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Clinical serogroup 1 isolate</td>
<td>Plasmid-less</td>
<td>R. Miller</td>
</tr>
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<td>Clinical serogroup 1 isolate</td>
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<td>H. Horwitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Plasmid-less</td>
<td>R. Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ver 5</td>
<td>Clinical serogroup 1 isolate</td>
<td>Plasmid-less</td>
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<td>Clinical serogroup 1 isolate</td>
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<td>Contains an 85 MDa plasmid</td>
<td>J. F. Plouffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RH-1</td>
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<td>Contains 45 and 85 MDa plasmids</td>
<td>M. Horowitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH-2</td>
<td>Environmental serogroup 1 isolate</td>
<td>Contains a 45 MDa plasmid</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPH-1</td>
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_E. coli_

<table>
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<td>Nal'&lt;r-m' &gt; —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>C. Collins</td>
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</table>

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autoradiography. We routinely screened approximately 2000–3000 transconjugants for the presence of pCH1 DNA. Preliminary experiments showed that 32P-labelled pBR322 DNA by itself did not hybridize with pCH1 or L. pneumophila chromosomal DNA. Hybridizations were performed under conditions of high stringency (Silhavy et al., 1984). Colonies that hybridized with the probe were picked from master plates and purified twice by passage on selective media. Plasmid DNA was isolated from these colonies, digested with SalI and examined by agarose gel electrophoresis. All mating experiments were repeated at least two times.

For mating experiments involving DNAase treatment, equal numbers of donors and recipients were incubated for 18 h at 37 °C on ABCYE agar that contained 1 mg DNAase ml⁻¹. Cells were then removed from the plates and spread onto antibiotic-containing ABCYE agar as described above.

Chromosome mobilization experiments using strain CH-1 as a donor and auxotrophic mutants of strains Blooming-2 (Gua⁻ and Trp⁻) and Philadelphia-1 (Thy⁻ and Trp⁻) as recipients were done according to Mintz & Schuman (1988).

**Colony immunoblast assay.** Single colonies of donors, recipients and transconjugants were inoculated onto 0.45 μm nitrocellulose filters (Fisher) placed on ABCYE agar plates and incubated for 24–48 h at 37 °C. Filters were removed from the plates and incubated in Tris-buffered saline (TBS; 50 mM-Tris/HCl, 150 mM-NaCl, pH 7.5) containing 5% (w/v) nonfat dried milk (Carnation) for 2 h at room temperature. The filters were washed several times with TBS and incubated with monoclonal antibody (mAb) 1E6 (1:1000 dilution) on a rotary shaker (New Brunswick) for 1 h at room temperature. mAb 1E6 (kindly provided by W. Johnson, University of Iowa, USA) is specific for serogroup 1 lipopolysaccharide. After incubation, the filters were washed several times with TBS and probed with horseradish-peroxidase-conjugated goat-antimouse IgG antibodies (1:1000 dilution, Cappel) for 1 h at room temperature. After a series of four washes with TBS, filters were immersed in a solution of 0.05% 4-chloro-1-napthol (Sigma) and 0.015% hydrogen peroxide.

**Antibiotic and heavy metal resistance.** The ability of pCH1 to confer resistance to antibiotics or heavy metals was tested in the following manner. Single colonies of isogenic plasmidless and pCH1-containing strains of L. pneumophila were inoculated onto ABCYE agar and ABCYE agar containing a specific antibiotic or heavy metal. The plates were incubated at 37 °C for 5 d. Resistance to the following heavy metals was tested using the concentrations suggested by Trevors et al. (1985): cadmium chloride (1 mm), sodium arsenate (38 mM), cobalt chloride (3 mM), copper sulphate (20 mM), lead nitrate (0.3 mm), nickel chloride (3 mM), zinc chloride (1 mm) and silver nitrate (3 mm). Antibiotics were tested at the concentrations mentioned above.

**Infection of U937 cells and Hartmannella vermiformis with L. pneumophila.** Human-monooycte-like cells (U937) were infected with legionellae as previously described (King et al., 1991). U937 cell monolayers were grown in RPMI 1640 (Cellgro) plus 20% (v/v) normal human serum for up to 3 d at 37 °C in 5% (v/v) CO2. At daily intervals, samples were removed from the infected monolayers, diluted in M63 salts buffer and plated on ABCYE agar to determine numbers of L. pneumophila.

Plate-grown legionellae were co-cultured with the amoeba H. vermiformis at 35 °C for 7 d according to King et al. (1991). At various times, samples were removed from the co-cultures, serially diluted in buffer, and plated on ABCYE agar to determine the numbers of L. pneumophila.

Previous studies using U937 cells (King et al., 1991; Pearlman et al., 1988) and H. vermiformis (King et al., 1991) demonstrated that any increase in numbers of L. pneumophila as measured above represent intracellular growth of the bacterium.

**results**

**Isolation and characterization of pCH1**

The plasmid content of five serogroup 1 strains (CH-1, OLDa, Albuquerque 1, LpP2 and SF3256) reported to carry 85 MDa plasmids was analysed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Each strain contained a single plasmid and the electrophoretic mobility of the plasmids was identical (data not shown). Digestion of each plasmid with SalI or BamHI yielded identical fragment patterns (data not shown). These results suggested that strains CH-1, OLDa, Albuquerque-1, LpP2 and SF3256 harboured the same plasmid, subsequently designated pCH1.

Restriction endonuclease analysis of pCH1 revealed that EcoRI, HindIII or HaeIII generated ≥ 13 restriction fragments. Digestion with BglII, PvuII, SalI, BglII or NheI yielded 5–7 restriction fragments (data not shown). pCH1 was not cleaved by NorI, SfiI, ApaI or RsrII. We also determined that pCH1 has a single BamHI site contained within the 11 kb SalI restriction fragment (Fig. 1). Attempts to construct a detailed restriction map of pCH1 were hampered by the large number of restriction fragments generated during single and double digests and our inability to clone the majority of the plasmid genome in E. coli (see below). Pulse-field gel electrophoresis of BamHI-digested plasmid DNA showed that the apparent molecular size of pCH1 is 125–130 kb (data not shown). This is in agreement with the predicted molecular size of pCH1, which was previously determined to be 85 MDa (128 kb).

The results from antibiotic sensitivity tests indicated that pCH1 did not encode resistance to Rif, Sm, Ap, Km or Tc. Neither did the plasmid confer resistance to any of the heavy metals tested. Attempts to cure pCH1 from plasmid-bearing strains by treatment with acridine orange (Riva et al., 1973), ethidium bromide (Bouanchaud et al., 1969), growth at 41 °C or by repeated subculture on ABCYE agar at 37 °C were unsuccessful. This suggested that pCH1 was stably maintained in L. pneumophila in the absence of obvious selective pressure.

**Cloning of pCH1 DNA**

As shown in Fig. 1, the restriction enzyme SalI cleaves pCH1 DNA into six distinct restriction fragments. We attempted to isolate and clone each of the six SalI fragments from pCH1. Despite repeated attempts using either pBR322 or pACYC184 as cloning vectors, we were only able to isolate the 21.0 kb SalI fragment from pCH1. This fragment was cloned into the unique SalI site of pBR322 (Fig. 1) and subsequently used as a probe in plasmid transfer experiments.
Conjugative transfer of pCH1

To determine whether pCH1 is conjugal, mating experiments between strain CH-1 (which harboured pCH1) and several antibiotic-resistant plasmid-less L. pneumophila recipients were done. Since pCH1 does not encode any selectable markers, we assessed the ability of strain CH-1 to conjugally transfer pCH1 by colony hybridization using the cloned 21 kb SalI fragment from pCH1 as a probe.

Initial mating experiments, in which strain AM511 was used as the recipient, revealed that several colonies on the selection plates hybridized with the pCH1 probe. The electrophoretic profile of SalI-digested plasmid DNA from each of these colonies was identical to that of SalI-digested pCH1 DNA (data not shown). This suggested that pCH1 was transferred by a mating process. However, the possibility existed that colonies that contained pCH1 were spontaneous antibiotic-resistant mutants of strain CH-1 rather than actual transconjugants. To eliminate this possibility, we did additional mating experiments using multiple-antibiotic-resistant recipients in which two antibiotics were used to counterselect donor strain CH-1. The frequency of spontaneous mutation to resistance for two antibiotics for strain CH-1 would be approximately $10^{-1.2}$. However, pCH1 was detected in exconjugants at frequencies ranging from $10^{-3}$ to $10^{-4}$ per recipient. These results supported the idea that colonies that contained pCH1 were transconjugants rather than antibiotic-resistant mutants of strain CH-1. This was confirmed by colony immunoblot experiments with putative transconjugants using mAb 1E6, which does not bind to strain CH-1 but is reactive with each of the other serogroup 1 strains used as recipients in this study. In all cases, colonies that hybridized with the pCH1 probe also bound mAb 1E6 (data not shown). This demonstrated that pCH1 was transferred from strain CH-1 to L. pneumophila recipients during the mating process. The detection of pCH1 in transconjugants obtained from matings in the presence of DNAase (1 mg ml$^{-1}$) provided conclusive evidence that pCH1 was self-transmissible by conjugation (data not shown).

A summary of the mating experiments done in this study is presented in Table 2. By determining the number of pCH1-containing colonies among the total number of transconjugants screened, we estimated that pCH1 was transferred at frequencies ranging from $10^{-3}$ to $10^{-4}$ per recipient. Of interest, pCH1 could only be conjugally transferred into serogroup 1 recipients. We were unable to detect transfer of pCH1 into a serogroup 3 recipient (strain Bloomington-2) or E. coli DH5α. Additional mating experiments between strain CH-1 and several serogroup 1 or serogroup 3 auxotrophic recipients showed that pCH1 could not promote the chromosomal transfer of the gua, thy or trp loci in L. pneumophila (data not shown).

pCH1 does not share homology with L. pneumophila chromosomal DNA or other indigenous plasmids

To determine if pCH1 shared DNA homology with other L. pneumophila plasmids or with L. pneumophila chromosomal DNA, we performed colony hybridization experiments with plasmid-less and plasmid-containing strains of L. pneumophila. In these experiments, CsCl-purified pCH1 DNA labelled with $^{32}$P was used as a probe. pCH1 DNA did not hybridize with strains of L. pneumophila that contained indigenous plasmids other than pCH1 (strains UH-2, UPH-1, Atlanta-1 and Atlanta-4; Fig. 2). This suggested that pCH1 does not share detectable
Conjugative plasmid from Legionella pneumophila

Fig. 2. Colony hybridization experiments with plasmid-less and plasmid-bearing strains of _L. pneumophila_. Individual colonies from plasmid-less and plasmid-bearing strains of _L. pneumophila_ were patched onto nitrocellulose filters, treated with NaOH and probed with $^{32}$P-labelled CsCl-purified pCH1 DNA. Colonies that hybridized with the probe were visualized by autoradiography. Only those strains that harboured an 85 MDa plasmid hybridized with the pCH1 probe.

Table 2. Summary of mating experiments

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Phenotype</th>
<th>Selection</th>
<th>Plasmid transfer detected</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>CH-1</td>
<td>AM511</td>
<td>Philadelphia-1 serogroup 1 Sm$r^r$-m$^+$</td>
<td>Sm</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>CS267</td>
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<td>Bloomington-2 serogroup 3 Rif-Trp$r^r$-m$^-$</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DH5a</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em> Nal$r^r$-m$^+$</td>
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</table>

DNA homology with other _Legionella_ plasmids. In contrast, all of the _L. pneumophila_ strains that contained an 85 MDa plasmid hybridized with the probe (LpP$_2$, LpP$_3$, OLDA, RH-1, SF3256 and SF3257; Fig. 2).

The plasmid-less serogroup 1 strains Philadelphia-1, Knoxville-1 and UH-1 did not hybridize with pCH1 DNA (Fig. 2). Also, the plasmid-less serogroup 3 strain, Bloomington-2, did not hybridize with pCH1.
Additional experiments demonstrated that pCH1 DNA also did not hybridize with the plasmid-less serogroup 1 strains Pontiac-1, NY 26 and Ver 5, or the plasmid-less serogroup 4 strain Rockport (data not shown). This suggests that these strains do not contain chromosomal sequences homologous with pCH1 DNA.

**pCH1 does not affect the intracellular growth of *L. pneumophila***

Using the mating procedure outlined above, we introduced pCH1 into strains AM511 and CS323 to construct isogenic pairs of plasmid-less and plasmid-containing strains. Strain AM511 is virulent and capable of intracellular growth (Marra & Shuman, 1989). In contrast, strain CS323 is avirulent and incapable of intracellular multiplication (C. S. Mintz, unpublished). Both isogenic sets were used to infect monocyte-like U937 cells or the amoeba Hartmannella vermiformis.

pCH1 did not affect the ability of strain AM511 to multiply in U937 cells (Fig. 3a) or in *H. vermiformis* (data not shown). Moreover, the plasmid did not restore the ability of the avirulent strain CS323 to replicate in either U937 cells (Fig. 3b) or in *H. vermiformis* (data not shown).

**Discussion**

In this study, we have shown that pCH1, an indigenous *L. pneumophila* plasmid, is self-transmissible by conjugation among serogroup 1 strains of *L. pneumophila*. Prior to the present study, we (Mintz & Shuman, 1988) as well as others (Dreyfus & Iglewski, 1985; Chen et al., 1986) demonstrated that broad host range plasmids of the IncP and IncQ incompatibility groups could easily be transferred via conjugation between different *L. pneumophila* isolates. Recently, Tully (1991) demonstrated that a 36 MDa plasmid from *L. pneumophila* strain Dodge (serogroup 1) could be transferred by conjugation to other serogroup 1 strains. Our results, along with those of Tully (1991), suggest that conjugation mediated by indigenous plasmids may be a mechanism of genetic exchange for *L. pneumophila*. To date, neither transformation nor transduction has been reported for *L. pneumophila*.

Despite repeated attempts, we were unable to detect conjugative transfer of pCH1 into a serogroup 3 strain (Bloomington-2) of *L. pneumophila*. This was somewhat surprising since strain Bloomington-2 lacks the LpnII restriction-modification system of *L. pneumophila* (Marra & Shuman, 1989), and is an excellent recipient in homologous and heterospecific matings involving IncP and IncQ plasmids (Chen et al., 1984; Mintz & Shuman, 1988). It is not clear why we were unable to detect transfer of pCH1 in strain Bloomington-2. It is possible that pCH1 cannot be stably maintained in this strain. Experiments are underway to determine if pCH1 can be transferred by conjugation into strains from other serogroups of *L. pneumophila*. pCH1 could not be transferred from strain CH-1 into *E. coli* strain DH5α. Since the 36 MDa plasmid described by Tully (1991) could also not be transferred from serogroup 1 strains of *L. pneumophila* into *E. coli* or *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, it would seem that conjugative *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 plasmids have a relatively narrow host range.

Colony hybridization experiments revealed that pCH1 did not share detectable DNA homology with the 24, 33, 45 or 62 MDa plasmids harboured by certain serogroup 1 strains of *L. pneumophila*, and that pCH1 was not related to these other *L. pneumophila* plasmids (Fig. 2). Therefore, it is likely that pCH1 belongs to a different incompatibility group than these other *L. pneumophila* plasmids. In support of this idea, the 45 MDa plasmid (data not shown) has been found in two serogroup 1 strains that also harbour pCH1, viz. RH-1 (Maher et al., 1983) and *LpP3* (C. S. Mintz, unpublished). Attempts to assign pCH1 to a known incompatibility group have been hampered by the lack of a selective marker on pCH1 and the difficulty associated with introducing plasmid DNA into *L. pneumophila*. Recently, we determined that electroporation is an efficient way of delivering plasmid DNA into *L. pneumophila* (C. S. Mintz & C.-H. Zou, unpublished). This should permit future experiments designed to identify the incompatibility group of pCH1.

It is well-established that the transfer of chromosomal
Conjugative plasmid from Legionella pneumophila


Virulence plasmids are essential for the pathogenicity of a variety of intracellular pathogens including Salmonella spp. (Gulig, 1990), Shigella spp. (Maurelli & Sansonetti, 1988) and Yersinia spp. (Portnoy et al., 1981, 1984). In the light of these observations, we evaluated the contribution of pCH1 to the ability of L. pneumophila to multiply intracellularly in eukaryotic cells. The introduction of pCH1 into the plasmid-less, virulent strain AM51 did not augment or alter the ability of this strain to grow within U937 cells or H. vermiformis. Moreover, the presence of pCH1 in the avirulent strain CS323 did not restore its ability to multiply in U937 cells or H. vermiformis. These results indicate that pCH1 does not encode factors that contribute to the intracellular growth of L. pneumophila within eukaryotic host cells. Our results are consistent with the findings of Bollin et al. (1985) who compared the ability of a plasmid-less and plasmid-containing serogroup 1 strain to infect guinea pigs following intraperitoneal injection. The plasmid-containing strain harboured pCH1 and a 45 MDa plasmid. Their results showed that there was no statistically significant difference in the ID50 of the plasmid-less or plasmid-bearing strain. Interestingly, the LD50 of the plasmid-less strain was significantly lower (approximately 10-fold) than that of the plasmid-containing strain. However, it is important to note that the plasmid-less and plasmid-containing strains used in this study were not isogenic. Therefore, it is difficult to attribute the reduced virulence exhibited by the plasmid-containing strain to the presence of pCH1 or the 45 MDa plasmid. Nonetheless, our results suggest that pCH1 is not required for expression of virulence by L. pneumophila.

Although pCH1 cannot mobilize the L. pneumophila chromosome, the self-transmissible nature of the plasmid suggests that it may contribute to the exchange of genetic information among serogroup 1 isolates. For example, the acquisition by pCH1 of transposons which code for antibiotic resistance could pose serious problems in the treatment of Legionnaires' disease. Moreover, the presence of transposons on pCH1 could facilitate integration of the plasmid into the L. pneumophila chromosome by transposon-mediated recombination (Ichige et al., 1989, Pischl & Farrand, 1983). This, in turn, could promote Hfr-like chromosomal gene transfer in L. pneumophila. In support of this notion, we have previously demonstrated that conjugative plasmids that contain transposons can be used to mobilize the L. pneumophila chromosome (Mintz & Shuman, 1988).

At the present time, it is not clear what functions are encoded by pCH1. It does not encode resistance to any of the antibiotics or heavy metals tested nor does it contribute to the intracellular growth of L. pneumophila. The absence of pCH1 in many environmental and clinical serogroup 1 isolates suggests that any function(s) encoded by the plasmid are not essential for the survival of L. pneumophila in aquatic environments or in the infected host.

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References


